

## **IN THE SPECIFICATION**

**After the amendment to the specification on page 5, beginning at line 9, which was added by amendment mailed on August 30, 2005, please add the following new paragraph:**

--FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the device of FIGS. 9 and 10 shown without an outer sleeve and with sheath deployment members and a cutting member bowed radially outward and having tissue damaging elements 428 extending out of the shaft as shown in FIG. 1.--

**After the amendment to the specification on page 11, beginning at line 27, which was added by amendment mailed on August 30, 2005, please add the following two paragraphs:**

--Referring to FIG. 12, the sheath deployment members 448 are bowed radially outward. The bowing of the sheath deployment members 448 occurs as the respective push rods 452 are distally pushed while the distally located looped deployment end 474 (not shown, see FIG. 5) of each sheath deployment member 448 remains static. The pushing of the rods 452 moves the end balls 470 distally in the grooves 458 and forces the sheath deployment members 448 radially outward. The sheath deployment members 448 extend through ligatures 449 attached to the second portion 446 of the sheath 414. As the sheath deployment members 448 bow outwardly, the sheath deployment members slip through the holes provided until the end balls 470 comes up against the ligatures 449. The ligature 449 is a looped end of a cord 485 that is

embedded in the sheath second portion 446. The ligature 449 is sized such that the end ball 470 cannot slide through it. Other embodiments of the invention may have other equivalent mechanisms and arrangements for attaching the sheath deployment member attachment end 471 to the sheath 414.

Also shown in FIG. 12 is a bowed cutting member 488 which may be a radiofrequency powered tissue cutting element. The bowed cutting member 488 is shown as being similar to the four sheath deployment members 448. The cutting member 488 is disposed and arranged in the device 410 similar to the sheath deployment members 448. Initially, the cutting member 488 is not fully bowed. Using the fifth push rod 452, the cutting member 488 is forced radially outward through slot 451. In the shown embodiment of the invention, the cutting member 488 is RF powered, as is the member 440 on the tip 438. Other embodiments of the invention may have cutting members that cut through tissue using other means. In some embodiments of the invention, the cutting member may be permanently attached to the distal end of the push rod 452. In other embodiments of the invention, the cutting member 488 may also function similar to the sheath deployment members 448 in drawing the sheath 414 over the tissue specimen as described below. In still other embodiments of the invention, there may not be element of the device 10 that functions equivalently to the cutting member 488. A plurality of radio frequency wires extend out of the shaft as shown in FIG. 12. --